

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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Editor

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY APRIL 24

WAR IN MEXICO.

The losses incurred by our forces at the occupation of Vera Cruz are larger than in the first skirmishes of the Spanish war, or Santiago, or the battle of Manila Bay. No man who is acquainted with the land and the people of Mexico believes that we will be able to restore any semblance of orderly government in the Southern Republic except at the cost of many American lives. Americans who have lived there say that it is going to be a task ten times greater than was met with in Cuba or the Philippines. Ninety-five per cent of the population are of mongrel Indian races—a treacherous, cruel, semi-barbarian people.

"Restoration of orderly government" is a phrase only, for there never has been one since before the days of Cortez and his Spanish free-booters. The government has been a mastery of the ignorant horde by the strong hand of the mighty. Mexico has been a land of lust and blood and cruel ambition. Its citizens have little respect for human life, slight knowledge of liberty apart from license, and scant vestiges of civic, personal, or moral uprightness.

This is no easy task that has fallen to the lot of the American people. In the difficult course which circumstance has forced upon us we must make up our minds to carry the battle through at whatever bitter cost in American lives and treasure. If in fifty years we make of Mexico and her people a God-fearing, upright, self-respecting nation, able to stand alone among the family of the nations, the United States will have fulfilled its share in "bearing the white man's burden."

This war was unsought but now that war has begun it must be prosecuted in no half-hearted manner, and ever with this end in view, to bring order out of chaos.

FIRST-BORN CHILDREN.

Popular custom, which has crystallized into law among many races, gives to the first-born privileges of heirship not enjoyed by later offspring. This would seem to indicate a belief that the first child is in some way superior to the rest. On the other hand, later opinion, based in some degree on medical evidence, has tended to the view that the first-born is rather inferior than otherwise. An investigation of this matter, made in Copenhagen by Soren Hansen, and based on statistics obtained from an asylum for the feeble-minded and from a sanatorium for pulmonary tuberculosis, has attracted considerable attention among medical men. We read in The British Medical Journal (London):

"He points out that the ranks of the first-born are not without genius, and that they include such prominent personalities as Linne, Goethe and Bjornson. He also relegates to the region of fairy-tales the common view that the later-born possess more genius or talent than their predecessors. Yet his verdict is decidedly unfavorable to the first-born. According to the asylum reports there were 994 individuals admitted from 1890 onward. These were taken to represent an equal number of marriages, yielding altogether 5915 children. The proportion of feeble-minded was thus 1 to 5.95. Using this ratio, the theoretical proportion of feeble-minded among the first and later-born can be compared with the actual proportion. These comparisons show that the actual proportion of first-born among the feeble-minded is far in excess of the normal. If this excess were due to some condition connected solely with the first birth or first conception, then the second-born should be on an equal footing with their successors. But the second and third children were more frequently represented among the feeble-minded than they should be if the inferiority of the first-born were connected solely with the first birth or conception. This conclusion is confirmed by a report from Keller's asylum, where it was observed that the earlier children, and not merely the first child, were inferior to the later children. The author investigated 3522 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and found that not only the first-born, but also the second and third, were more frequently attacked by tuberculosis than they should be if their position in the family were of no importance. In families with ten children the disease was almost twice as frequent among the first five as among the last five children of the family. Hansen is inclined to think that too much weight has hitherto been attached to disposition in connection with tuberculosis; and though he considers the inferior quality of the first-born as proved, he regards it as an unraveled mystery."

DECLINE OF LIBERTY IN AMERICA.

Addressing the New York State Bar Association, ex-Chief Justice Cullen deplored the decline of personal liberty in America. "Today, according to the notion of many, if not most people, liberty is the right of part of the people to compel the other part to do what the first part thinks the latter part ought to do for its own benefit." "That is the hysteria of regulation," he says. "One of its manifestations is regulation of business, but it is gradually worming itself also into households and wardrobes, kitchens and parlors, and is not altogether backward, even at this time, in undertaking the rectification of religious ethics."

What many of our statesmen, theorists and fanatics fail to comprehend is that they are fostering the very practice which drove independence across the seas to America. Contraction of liberty may produce quick results by overlooking technicalities, just as tyranny has an efficiency all its own. The descent to Avernus has always been easy. But we are weighting liberty with chains that will be hard to break and selling our birthrights for a mess of pottage.

Former Chief Justice Cullen points out that "it took centuries of time and untold human suffering to establish the right of a man to be saved or damned in the next world in his own way." The government, however, is not going to permit any man to be either saved or damned in this world in his own way. He must be damned or regulated by Federal direction or he can't be damned at all.

MEAT EATING AS A CAUSE OF CANCER.

At the annual convention of the American Surgical Association in New York April 9 Dr. William J. Mayo of Rochester, Minnesota, who is recognized as one of the foremost American surgeons, said that cancer of the stomach forms a third of all cancer cases among all civilized people.

"Is there some fundamental fault in the food or in the cooking of civilized men that gives such a preponderance to pro-cancerous conditions in the gastric region?" he asked. "Among the lower animals cancer of the stomach does not form nearly such a large proportion of the total number of cases."

He said that the quantity of meat consumed undoubtedly has grave influence on the prevalence of cancer, and that bad cooking was a predisposing cause. The races that eschew meat or are moderate in its use are not as a rule subject to this dread disease.

REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT IN CHINA.

President Yuan Shih-kai of China has practically decided to take the advice of Prof. Frank J. Goodnow and assume to his country a cabinet like that of the United States, responsible to the President rather than to congress. In coming to this decision, China's President is well advised. Apart altogether from the question of administrative expediency, experience has amply justified the American governmental principle and shaken faith in the old belief in party cabinets.

The president of a republic is elected for a term of years. He is responsible to all the people instead of to a party composing, possibly, but a minority of the people. He pledges himself to work out a certain policy, or certain policies, and to institute certain reforms. Given a cabinet subject to his will and compelled out of necessity to be loyal to his desires, he is a government head, assisted by helpful hands stretching out to accomplish the objects he has been commissioned to attain. But where, as in France, for instance, the cabinet is responsible to the parliament and but imperfectly under the control of the president, the work of the governing head is frequently rendered abortive; because the hands either work against his purpose or are palsied by the mutations of political and inter-party sentiment. There is little or no promise of stability.

The cabinet subordinate to, and directly responsible to the president, is in accordance with good democratic doctrine. The quasi-independent cabinet, representing the majority for the time being in parliament, or bloc, is a product of monarchy in its most liberal and limited form. We have just now a significant illustration of the weakness of this latter system.

In England, Mr. Asquith and his colleagues of the treasury benches represent a coalition, or bloc, formed by (1) the successors in parliament of the old Whig party of Stuart and Georgian times; (2) the successors of the Liberals who sympathized with the Chartists and forced through the Reform bills of the early Victorian period; (3) the Gladstonian Liberals who remained faithful when Lord Hartington and Joseph Chamberlain went over to the Tories in 1885-86; (4) the Scottish Low Church Liberals and the Welsh Non-conformist Liberals, headed by Chancellor David Lloyd George; (5) the Labor party and (6) the Irish Nationalists, headed by Mr. Redmond. They have a majority in the House of Commons, while they are in a hopeless and helpless minority in the House of Lords, being opposed by (1) the Tories who are lineal descendants in the political faith of the great Lord Burleigh of Queen Elizabeth's time; (2) the milder Conservatives of the brand of Arthur James Balfour, Lord Burleigh's actual, lineal, blood descendant; (3) the bourgeois representatives of wealth and privilege controlling constituencies such as those of Birmingham and the Dukeries; (4) the Unionist-Liberals, headed by Austen Chamberlain and (5) their Tariff Reform allies; and (6) the Ulster Unionists, headed by Sir Edward Carson. Sitting on the fence, neither with nor against the government, are William O'Brien, of Cork, and Tim Healy with a small but select sprinkling of "All-For-Irelanders."

To the average American observer, party feeling in the House of Commons, Westminster, is as baffling as any old style Chinese puzzle. It may also be said that it is frequently baffling to the man at the helm for the time being in British parliamentary affairs. For instance, unless Mr. Asquith can contrive to placate all the warring elements nominally supporting him in the hall of St. Stephen, he is liable to be summarily thrown out of office; and if his cabinet falls, every large measure of political progress forced to a vote since he assumed power, becomes abortive—a dead letter. The time of the Asquith cabinet, of the coalition of Britain's parliament, and of the British people, will have been wasted because of the subservieny of the governing executive to the continually changing emotions of vox populi.

Government is business in the highest form. Governments should be based upon business-like principles.

The principle underlying the composition of the Asquith cabinet is utterly unbusinesslike, from a democratic standpoint. True, it is made necessary in England in order to carry out the Anglo-Saxon idea of limited monarchy. The king is merely a glorified figurehead. His prerogatives may only be asserted in order to be swiftly and most certainly curtailed. But the president of a self-governing democracy should not be a figurehead. The President of the United States is not a figurehead.

Mr. Woodrow Wilson manages the business of the United States through his cabinet and through congress, just as the president of a great corporation would manage the affairs of that corporation. If the President, or his cabinet, should be hampered by the congress, provided by the Constitution, exclusively, with the law-making power, the President and his cabinet officers fix the responsibility for failure before the eyes of all the people. The necessary check is certain in its operation; but the wheels of government are geared to make progress without unnecessary loss of effort, or loss of time.

Professor Goodnow, who is returning from Peking to head that great educational institution, Johns Hopkins, asserts that President Yuan Shih-kai is taking the one course possible in China, if China is going to profit as a result of the Wuchang revolution. He says:

"The experiences of the immediate past show that distrust of the advisability of cabinet government for China is justified. The ministries have been so unstable that little, if any, progress has been made in the solution of many most important and pressing problems. A large part of the trouble is to be found in the attempt of the council, and, later, of the assembly, to exercise too strict control over the actions of the executive."

"What China would seem to need, for the present at any rate, is a strong executive who should be permitted, subject to a general control to be exercised by the legislature over the policy to be followed, to pursue that policy unhampered by vexatious restrictions." Stable government is what China needs. Yuan's policy makes more and more for stable government. In turning to Washington and the American plan for guidance, Yuan Shih-kai once more demonstrates the great wisdom, the true democracy, of this Moses of Cathay.

RICHLIY DESERVED PENALTY.

Most newspaper readers of this section will recall the killing of an aged banker in San Francisco last Christmas time by the careless driving of a chauffeur who fled in brutal fright and disregard of what he had done. We get the news from the "Bay City" that this particular chauffeur has been tried and convicted for his offense, the charge being manslaughter, and that the court has sentenced him to two years in the penitentiary, says the Portland Telegram.

This is the first case of the kind that we recall out here in the West. There have been two or three somewhat similar convictions in the State of New York, and it is held by the authorities that the effect of them has been beneficial. At any rate in such cases a prison sentence is deserved, and in some of them of the more aggravated nature the short term would be altogether too lenient. There have been instances where the maximum under the law would have been the full observance of justice.

When an accident occurs on the street which involves reckless automobile driving, and the driver gets away when he knows that he has injured some one, that fact is morally presumptive evidence that he does not care that he would just as soon kill as not if the pedestrian does not get out of his way. It is just that class of automobile drivers that the public generally and all decent automobile owners in particular should be interested in punishing. If this penalty were made to understand that with the facts proven they would face a term of years in the penitentiary, their coldhearted indifference for the safety of other people would be modified somewhat. More convictions of the San Francisco kind will be of great benefit.

FAIR HAWAII IS BEREAVED.

The Islands of Hawaii, universally known as the Gems of the Pacific, are greatly disturbed over the removal of the tariff from sugar.

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser of Hawaii in a recent issue says: "The white man here is much distressed over the tariff being taken off sugar, leaving him to compete with the Asiatics in the production of sugar. The question of labor and wages cuts a great figure out here. In these Islands, the planters have to pay one dollar a day for farm labor and they cannot compete with Java and the Philippines where fourteen cents is the compensation for a day's labor."

"It is a bad national policy to remove the tariff on sugar and compel us to compete with those countries where human life is held in such low esteem. The present government policy is a menace to the life of the islands so far as the white population is concerned, because sugar is the one great staple crop."

"Should the wage question cause a discontinuance of the production of sugar, as it will likely do, the islands will fall back into the hands of the Asiatics. It seems foolish democracy to ruin so fair and fertile a land. Already many are anticipating a removal to the Pacific Coast as a place of residence. Depression in stocks and bonds is very marked and gloom prevails in Honolulu and apprehension is felt for the future of the islands."

"The policy of administration at Washington is certainly inimical to the good interests and future of Hawaii. Democratic politics will certainly be the ruin of these fair islands unless some change is made in carrying out the free sugar schedule of the late tariff bill."

"Surely every sane citizen of the United States, were he aware of the real conditions in regard to sugar in the islands but would quickly spurn to receive his estimate of fifty-three cents annual saving on sugar brought about by the new tariff."

The Advertiser requests every loyal citizen who appreciates the prosperity of this fair land to discuss the matter with his representative at congress and ask him to investigate the matter fully and save the fairest part of America's possessions from despair and ruin.

KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK.

Hawaii does not hold the selfish hope of having the tariff on sugar restored as a result of the war in which this country is now involved with a crowd of bandits in Mexico. If the utter destruction of the sugar industry would aid in achieving victory for the Stars and Stripes there is no American in these Islands but would gladly stand the sacrifice. But Hawaii has maintained that the removal of the sugar tariff would place our laborers on a par with those of the Orient if our chief industry is to survive. If this fact is brought home to the American people with sufficient force they will see to it that remedial action is taken by their representatives in Washington. The Advertiser has maintained constantly that by keeping the question before the public the sugar industry will finally receive the protection from the government so necessary to its existence.

A few weeks ago R. W. Robinson, local manager of the Polk-Husted Directory Company wrote to his main office at St. Paul, enclosing an editorial from The Advertiser and asking that it be given publicity. The suggestion was willingly followed, the editorial appearing in the Directory Journal and the National Real Estate Journal, both read by influential people. Following is The Advertiser editorial together with the comment that appeared in the two journals named:

LEASING THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The question of how the remaining unused portions of the public domain shall be disposed of to the best advantage of all the people is going to be one of the questions that will be fought over during the next presidential campaign.

In Hawaii the custom of leasing government lands for the purpose of adding to the territorial revenue is held to be an advanced and up-to-date policy. It has been practiced from early monarchical days.

However the "Convention of Western Governors," which was in session in Denver from the sixth to the eighth of this month passed resolutions denouncing the leasehold system. Governor Ammons of Colorado said in the course of the debate:

"The only difference between leasehold and ownership of land is that you can monopolize cheaper under a lease. If the government is going to make money out of the public lands it should pay taxes and obey the state laws. Under the fostering care of the forestry bureau has grown up the greatest trust I know anything about—the lumber trust."

The governors of Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Montana and Washington backed up Governor Ammons and demanded a return to the system of easy acquisition of public lands by homesteaders and settlers as a very important factor in the development of the West.

Governor West of Oregon was the only one of all the western governors who approved the leasehold system. Governor Oddie of Nevada said: "It is too much like the ancient serfdom of Europe."

Governor West of Oregon said: "I am strongly for state rights. I would hold up Uncle Sam in a dark alley if I could, and take everything he has back to Oregon. But what's the use of trying to get something you can't. I am glad the government withdrew some of its lands from entry before it was too late, so that we can draw a long breath, think what fools we have been in the past and devise a system to protect the birthright of the people. Until somebody shows me something better, I am going to support the leasing bill."

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION.

(Island Produce Only)

April 17, 1914.

Eggs and Poultry		Beets, doz. bunch	
Fresh Chicken Eggs	35 @ 40	Carrots, doz. bunches	40 @ 30
Fresh Duck Eggs	25 @ 35	Cabbage, lb.	10 @ 1/2
Hens	25 @ 35	Corn, sweet, 100 ears	2.25 @ 30
Roosters	25 @ 35	Cucumbers, doz.	30 @ 35
Broilers	35 @ 40	Green Peas, lb.	8 @ 5
Turkeys	35 @ 40	Peppers, Bell, lb.	5 @ 5
Ducks, Muscovy	35 @ 40	Peppers, Chile, lb.	7 @ 7
Ducks, Hawaiian, doz.	5.60 @ 5.60	Pumpkin, lb.	1/4 @ 1/4
Live Stock—Live Weight		Rhubarb, lb.	4 @ 4
Hogs, 150 lbs. and over	11 @ 11	Tomatoes, lb.	4 @ 5
Hogs, 100-150 lbs.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	Turnips, white, lb.	3 @ 3
Steers	7 @ 7	Watermelons, lb.	3 @ 3
Calves	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2	Fresh Fruit	
Cows	5 @ 5	Bananas, Chinese bunch	45 @ 50
Dressed Weight		Bananas, cooking, bunch	90 @ 90
Pork	17 1/2 @ 18	Oranges, Hawaiian	1.00 @ 1.25
Mutton	9 @ 10	Limes, Mexican, 100	60 @ 1.00
Beef	10 1/2 @ 11	Pineapples, doz.	70 @ 70
Potatoes		Strawberries, lb.	20 @ 20
Irish (new) lb.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2	Grain	
Sweet, red	1 1/4 @ 1 1/4	Corn, small yellow, ton	27.00 @ 27.00
Sweet, yellow, 100 lbs.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	Corn, large	34.00 @ 34.00
Sweet, white, 100 lbs.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	Miscellaneous	
Onions		Charcoal, bag	65 @ 65
New Bermuda lb.	4 @ 5	Hides, wet salted—	
Vegetables		No. 1	11 @ 14
Beans, string, lb.	2 1/2 @ 3	No. 2	10 @ 12
Beans, lima in pod	4 @ 4	Kips	12 @ 13
		Sheep Skins	20 @ 20
		Goat Skins, white	15 @ 15

The Territorial Marketing Division under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price and for cash. No commission is charged. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is U. S. E. S. Letter address Honolulu, P. O. Box 753. Store room 112 Queen street, near Maunaloa. Telephone 1940. Wireless address USEX. A. T. LONGLEY, Superintendent.

HOLT IS BOOSTED FOR MARSHALSHIP

Will Assume Duties of Late Chief at Least Until Successor Is Named.

Harry H. Holt, for six years chief deputy under the late United States Marshal Eugene R. Hendry, will be sworn in at ten o'clock this morning in the federal court by Judge S. B. Dole as marshal pro tem, to fill the vacancy created through the recent death of his chief. The \$20,000 bond required has already been prepared and will be passed upon by Judge Dole as to form and sufficiency before Mr. Holt is sworn in.

Official notification of Marshal Hendry's death was sent to the department of justice at Washington yesterday.

The late Marshal Hendry was an applicant for reappointment, his last commission having expired about two months ago. Many hundreds of letters, signed by local people and neatly bound in two volumes, recommending his reappointment were sent to the department some time ago.

A strong movement was begun yesterday, many prominent Democrats being behind it, it is claimed, to forward Harry Holt for appointment by the department as his chief's successor. It is well known that during the past year the late marshal was practically incapacitated, through illness, from attending to the arduous details of his office. These duties fell naturally upon Holt's shoulders and, from all accounts, it is claimed that he has performed them with ability.

Due to the scramble that there has been for some time for the office, it is claimed by well informed people, that Holt stands a good chance of landing the position, as his name and work in his marshal's office is not unknown in Washington. Holt is a young Hawaiian of splendid character and integrity, his friends claim and, in view of Governor Pinkham's recent statement that he would assist deserving young men of his race to secure important official positions his friends say, it is likely that Holt will receive Governor Pinkham's assistance.

This is thought more than possible, since it has been reported that Governor Pinkham's choice for marshal, Palmer P. Woods, does not meet with the approval of United States District Attorney Jeff McCann. It is believed that Holt will also be supported by Mr. McCann, should the department decide to appoint a successor to the late marshal irrespective of the appointee's political faith. According to the story which went the rounds in political and other circles yesterday, Holt may be elected as a compromise candidate.

Miss M. Woo Becomes the Wife of Consul-General Kee Owyang

at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, April 14.—A marriage that will be received with the greatest interest in Chinese diplomatic circles occurred last night in this city when the consul general of San Francisco, Kee Owyang, led to the altar Miss Margaret Woo, a native daughter of Los Angeles, and considered a Chinese beauty. The greatest secrecy marked the wedding preparations, and although the engagement has existed for three years, none but the most intimate friends knew of it—and these only a few weeks ago.

The groom, accompanied by Miss D. M. Cameron of San Francisco, who has been the guardian of Miss Woo since the death of her parents in her early childhood, arrived in Los Angeles early yesterday morning and went at once to the home of Chan Kin Sing, court interpreter and acting pastor of the Methodist Chinese Mission, who resides with his family at No. 2399 East Third street, where Miss Woo has been staying for the past few weeks.

The wedding occurred at No. 327 Vendome street, the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Thomas, who are old friends of the bride. The ceremony was performed by Dr. John Balcorn Shaw, pastor of Immanuel Presbyterian Church, in the presence of a company of about twenty-five close friends and relatives of the couple. Several American guests were present—teachers in the local missions. The bride, who is a dainty little person, looked charming in her soft, white, silken bridal robes and was given into the care of her distinguished husband by Miss Cameron, her guardian.

Besides being quite attractive, the bride is highly educated, having spent several years at the University of Arizona in Tucson. Last year she was a student at the Conservatory of Music in the College of the Pacific at San Jose. She is a fine singer with a charming personality and is well fitted for the diplomatic station in life which she will assume as the wife of Kee Owyang, who comes from a long line of distinguished ancestors who have played a prominent part in the official life of China. He has been in San Francisco eight years—first as Vice-Consul under the old Chinese regime, and since the revolution, as Consul-General of California and of Columbia, and it is altogether likely that, in years to come, he will assume an important place in the official life of the new republic of China. His brother, now in Peking, is under appointment to Java as consul-general.

See Owyang and his bride left at once for the north and will reside in Berkeley.

Following advice received yesterday from Daniel M. Appel, the remains of Colonel Appel will be cremated and the ashes will be sent to the mainland. These instructions were received from Mrs. Appel yesterday morning in response to a cable sent her. Mrs. Appel was called suddenly to Chicago on April 16 to attend her mother, who is seriously ill there.

Lieut. Col. F. P. Reynolds succeeds the late Colonel Appel temporarily as the ranking military officer in the Hawaiian Department.